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TILDEN MASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

NEARLY A MAJORITY SECURED. A CAREFUL CANVASS GIVES HIM 21512 VOTES ON THE FIRST BALLOT-HANCOCK STRONG AS SECOND CHOICE-SEVERAL LITTLE HARD MONEY VIC-TORIES-THE SOUTH THE AREITER.

The excitement among the crowds drawn to St. Louis on account of the Democratic Convention is intense. It is not expressed in parades and cheering and in displays of flags and badges as at Cincinnati, but is deep and powerful. The anti-Tilden men from New-York are fighting exceedingly hard, circulating address entering into conferences, and laboring individ-ually with delegates. They declare that Tilden cannot carry New-York. A count of the delegations however indicates that Tilden will have 21512 votes on the first ballot, only 3012 short of a majority: Hancock will probably have 67, Bayard 11, Hendricks 4412, Parker 9, and Allen 22. The greenback men from New-York, headed by Gideon J. Tucker, are refused headed by Glace Seats in the Convention. The Illinois men, after a bitter fight, elected a hardmoney man to the Committee on Resolutions. John Morrissey has bet \$10,000 that Tilden if nominated will be elected. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal will be temporary Chairman of the Convention. John Kelly has lost prestige by being unable to hold Tammany men against Tilden.

TILDEN'S SOURCES OF STRENGTH. HIS FOLLOWING LARGE AND LOYAL-HENDRICKS AND THURMAN MEN PRIENDLY-MORRISSEY'S

BET-JOHN KELLY'S FAILURE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Sr. Louis, June 26 .- At the head of the roll of States as it will be called in the Convention when the balloting for a Presidential candidate begins stands the name of Alabama. Politicians have great faith in the doctrine of the old adage that well begun is half done;" and for this reason the ten votes with which Alabama will start the ball have been more earnestly sought after by the managers for rival candidates than an equal number from any other State. With them Gov. Tilden could start with the solid support of the first five States and with 31 votes. The Alabama delegation came to St. Louis with several of its most influential men, among them Gen. Morgan and Gen. Pope Walter, a member of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, uncompromisingly in favor of Gov. Tilden, and a majority of its rank and file had strong leanings toward New York's candidate. The rival factions -the one representing Gov. Tilden and the other Tammany Hall-took this delegation in hand even before its arrival in this city, and both have been untiring in their labors ever since. The delegation held its first meeting this morning. It organized with the choice of Gen. E. W. Pettus to be its chairman. A resolution directing its president to cast the vote of the delegation as a unit was, after some discussion, tabled by a vote of about two-thirds. No vote was taken which indicated the relative strength of the different Presidential candidates, but Gov. Tilden will without doubt receive a majority of its votes, the remainder being divided among Senator Bayard, Gen. Hancock, and Gov. Hendricks. The members of this delegation seem to feel very strongly the responsibility which rests upon them as the first State on the list, and seek to avoid if possible assuming the role of leader of the South, which its position at the head of the column seems naturally to assign to it. There is probably not a single member of it that not give Gov. Tilden his hearty support upon the conviction that the Governor of New-York is the strongest candidate who fcan be nominated; but as one or two of the Alabama men have expressed the belief that Gov. Tilden as a Democratic candidate would be beaten worse than Horace Greeley was in 1872, it is hardly probable that a solid vote from the State can be obtained by Gov. Tilden, and certainly not by any one of the candidates now named, unless there should be a great change in the situation. The delegation has spent most of the day in listening to speeches of the Tilden and anti-Tilden men; but there are no

LITTLEJOHN'S RAID INTO GEORGIA. The rooms of the Georgia delegation have been the scene of a hot contest between the Tilden and anti-filden men. The delegation, when it arrived in St. Louis, stood about 16 for Tilden to 4 for other candidates. Yesterday D. C. Littlejohn, who has really done more effective work against Gov. Tilden than any other one of John Kelly's licutenants, labored several hours with the delegation. He succeeded in partially convincing several of the Tilden men that the Governor of New-York is not an available candidate. He asserted and undertook to prove that Gov. Tilden could not carry his own State. The attack was very skillfully managed, and just at the right time Mr. Littlejohn exhibited to the delegation, as he had to others, letters from men whe he said are prominent Democrats in many of the counties of the Empire State giving estimates of the losses Tilden would sustain if he should be the candidate, and inclosing lists of Democrats who would not support him. The effect of these representations was seen at the meeting of the delegation this morning in its hesitation to commit itself to any definite policy. Gov. Tilden's friends on the delegation still claim, however, that they hold more than a majority. They also claim that at the meeting later in the evening, which may adjourn too late for a report of it to be telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, they will certainly carry through a resolution ordering the vote of the State to be cast as a unit for Tilden

visible evidences that they have had any marked ef-

PENTECRY'S TWELVE VOTES FOR THOEN No more important or interesting delegation meeting has occurred to-day than that of Kentucky. Leading the men from the Blue Grass State is Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal who was the parent of the Tilden movement in Ken tneky. It is by his untiring labor that a public sentiment in favor of the great reformer of the Democratic party, stronger than that in any other South ern State, has been created. When the Kentucky delegation first met this morning, after the neces sary work of organization, Mr. Watterson made a very telling speech in favor of casting the vote of the State for Gov. Tilden, advancing all the customary arguments, and enforcing them by an eloquent appeal to the better sentiments of the delegation. He was followed by State Senator Machen, who advocated the nomination of Gov. Hendricks. Ex-Congressman John M. Rice spoke for William Allen. The first vote in the delegation stood thus: For Tilden 15, Hendricks 5, Allen 4. Subsequently it was agreed that the 12 votes of Kentucky shall be cast as a unit for Gov. Tilden, and the supporters of Gov. Hendricks and Gov. Allen yielded with the best of grace to the will of the majority, so that there will be no wavering or attempts to reconsider the action of this morning. This Tilden victory in the Kentucky delegation is a great triumph for Watterson, as it gives the best proof the party in his State has ever accorded him of his great influence and popularity. INFLATION DEFEATS.

The Illinois delegation held a meeting this afternoon, and spent three hours in a spirited contest over the election of a member of the Committee on Resolutions. The inflationists nominated Mr. Pinney as their candidate, and the Tilden party named Gen. McClernand. Each candidate gave a full exession of his opinions. Mr. Pinney announced himself as in favor of soft money now and all of the Gen. McCleruand admitted that he had been in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, announced his willingness to abide decision of the Convention. The inflationists moved to adjourn until six mem-bers who are absent should appear. This was follow in case of Gov. Tilden's nomination than in

beaten in three separate votes. Finally a direct vote was reached, and Gen. McClernand was chosen. The ballot stood 21 for him to 15 for Pinney. The six delegates who were absent are understood to comprise four inflationists and two Tilden men. This division will make the Illinois delegation stand on the first ballot, 23 for Tilden and 19 for other candidates, and its vote in Convention 1112 for Tilden and 912 for other candidates.

A very bitter contest is in progress to-day in the Ohio delegation. At a meeting this morning the Allen men demanded the election of Gen. Thomas Ewing to represent Ohio on the Committee on Resolutions. The ground of this demand was that the State Convention having instructed the delegation to vote for Gov. Allen, that vote would be only " a barren ideality" if the State is represented on the Committee on the Platform by a man who repudiates the very ideas which give Gov. Allen his prominence and make his candidacy mean anything. The Thurman men on the delegation, however, are in a majority, and are able to have things their own way. They will, at a meeting this evening, elect one of their own number to be the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions; and after voting once for William Allen in the Convention they will cast their votes for Senator Thurman The Allen men, when their candidate retires from the field, as he is liable to do early in the fight, will probably go over to Gen. Hancock. They will do this not because they like Gen. Hancock particularly, but because he seems most likely to rally about him the anti-Tilden elements. The feeling of the Thurman men toward Gov. Tilden is of a very pleasant character, and should Mr. Thurman's nomination become a fixed impossibility his friends are more liable to go over to the support of Gov. Tilden than to any one else.

IMPORTANT SOURCE OF STRENGTH. One of the things on which the Tilden men rely to prevent the combination of all the supporters of other candidates against them is the friendly feeling of the supporters of Gov. Hendricks. Many of the men who are now supporting Gov. Tilden were friendly to Gov. Hendricks in 1868. There seems now to be the best of personal feeling between the two delegations. The Tilden men have appealed to the Hendricks men to remember their past relations and not to make a bitter personal fight if their own candidate should be found to be an impossibility. This morning the Indiana delegation called in a body on the New-York delegation. A speech of reception was made by Senator Kernan, and one in reply by Attorney-General Von Buskirk of Indiana. Both speeches were to the same friendly effect, that each delegation intended to push its candidate by all honorable means, but that there was no intention of making a personal warfare upon the other, and that the rivalry is to be at all times fair and friendly.

The Tilden men also have hopes of the friendliness of the Thurman men, who they think will be more apt to make Gov. Tilden their second choice than any other man. Attempts were put forth late last night to form a convocation of all the opponents of Gov. Tilden. An informal conference was held, but the Thurman men refused to be represented. The Tilden men look upon this as a friendly sign. The conference came to nothing, as was inevitable at this stage of the canvass. These attempts are renewed to-day, and will be renewed every day until success is reached or failure is assured.

TWO-THIRDS RULE NOT FEARED. While it is easier for the leading candidate to name the nominee in case he is himself defeated than it was at Cincinnati, it is also easier under the two-thirds rule for the opposition to prevent the nomination of the strongest man. If a hostile combination can be formed of anything over 123 votes which hold together, Gov. Tilden cannot be nominated. The States which would be necessary to such a combination are Indiana with 15 votes, Ohio with 22, Pennsylvania with 29, Kansas with 5, and Tennessee with 12. These are the only States which are prominent or united in hostility to Gov. Tilden. They command, holding solidly together, 83 votes, leaving a little more than forty to be obtained to make the one-third and a fraction necessary to defeat Gov. Tilden's nomination. It will be easy to see hereafter whether such a combination can be effected, or on whom it can be made. It is to be remembered, however, that Gov. Tilden has some seven or eight elegates in Tennessee, and at least as many in Pennsylvania. One prominent Pennsylvanian claims for him 13. In Ohio the Thurman men are considered friendly. The combination to hold all these votes therefore must necessarily be upon some one more acceptable to those who now favor Tilden than Tilden himself.

So far Gov. Tilden's support in New-England and the North-West seems unshaken. There is no change to report in the New-England vote. The Wisconsin delegation met this morning, and voted 19 to 1 for Tilden. Minnesota is solid for him, and Iowa also. In Illnois, 26 of the delegation are said to have been pledged to Gov. Tilden, and the delegation is expected by his friends to vote as a unit. This is a decided gain since the election of the delegation. Then, not more than 21 of the delegates were believed to be for him, and his friends did not claim more than 24 at the outside. There is also acouragement from the East in the assurances given by prominent members of the New-Jersey delgation that whenever the nine votes of New-Jersey will nominate Gov. Tilden, he shall have them.

A \$10,000 BET.

John Morrissey gave substantial evidence of his confidence in Tilden's availability this morning by betting \$10,000 with an opponent that Tilde | would be elected if nominated. He said that he was willing to bet \$10,000 more that he would be nominated. Five thousand dollars were paid down, there remaining \$5,000 to be paid in October. The papers were signed this morning at the Southern Hotel, The bet was brought about by a wager of \$50 made by a Western man that Morrissey did not dare to bet \$10,000 on Tilden's success.

REVOLT AGAINST JOHN KELLY. There is a revolt of a large number of his own delgates against John Kelly, and it seems to have put nim into anything except a pleasant state of mind. Something has been said already about his treatment of Abram S. Hewitt, and his refusal to take his old friend by the hand. It is said now that this is because of some remark in reference to John Kelly's early history, which was reported to him as coming from Mr. Hewitt, but which Hewitt never made. The most amusing incident of all is that John Kelly and August Belmont are now reported to have quarreled, and thus caused a slight division even in the small minority in which Mr. Kelly finds himself. Smith Weed, who is prominent for Tilden, has also had a difference with Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly's vexation is easily explained when it is seen what a serious division exists here in Tammany Hall itself, and how large a proportion of the members of the organization of which he is the head are for Gov. Tilden, notwithstanding his opposition. A prominent member of the Tammany Committee said last night that three-fourths of the intelligence and one-half of the members of Tammany Hall are for Gov. Tilden. This statement may not be correct, but one-half of the Tammany Hall delegates are certainly for Gov. Tilden. So far as can be judged from a rough estimate of the crowds, there are nearly as many Tammany men here for Tilden as against him.

This open revolt against John Kelly has occaioned some speculation as to the effect of this breach on the local organization in New-York. Some of the Tammany delegates feel that whether Tilden be nominated or not, the reorganization of the party seems likely to be brought about, and that John Kelly's leadership will be disputed if not

case of his defeat, they think Mr. Kelly nust in any event lose prestige by reason of his failure to control his own organization. There is considerable con plaint among the Tilden men of the course which John Kelly has adopted. Some of them say that about the time of the Utica Convention he avowed frankly his opposition to Gov. Tilden's nomination. but it was understood that, the Convention being of a different mind, he would not go to St. Louis to do what he could to defeat him while a member of the delegation which is supporting him. These gentle men find it difficult to reconcile his present course with the accepted notions of square dealing in polities; but there is no display of personal bitterness toward him. The Tilden men are bearing themselves in this matter, as well as many others, with discretion and moderation.

THE FIRST BALLOT. TILDEN WITHIN 31 OF A MAJORITY-BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Sr. Louis, June 26.-It is impossible to make a very complete canvass of the Convention this evening, owing to the fact that many of the Southern delegations which held meetings to-day adjourned till evening without taking a vote, and in the mean time many of the individual members may change their opinions. The couthern members of the Convention have generally come to St. Louis uncommitted to any candidate, and determined to vote in the end for the man whose election seems most certain. The standing fof Southern delegations may therefore be changed between this and morning. The table given below has been carefully prepared, and is believed to show approximately the vote of each State on the first ballet. In some cases, as in Florida, Maryland, and Virginia, the statement given is founded on current report rather than on positive information; but of a majority of the States the actual vote has been taken. According to this canvass, the votes of the several States on the first ballot will be as follows:

States.	en	cock.	ard.	Tendrick	64	-
	- 1		1		1	
Alabama	5	5		14.6		
Arkatisas	6	022	- 63			2
California	- 6					
Cotorado	. 3	144				
Connecticut	- 6	12		**		
Delaware	100	43	3	4.4	44	
Fiorida	4	-				
Georgia	6	5	1 24			
Illinois	11	- 5	1000	5	(808)	
Indiana	100			1.5	**	- 2
lowa*	11			450		
Kansas		**	.4.0	5	46	- 20
Kentucky	12				0.01	
Louisiana		- 8		4.6	++	
Maine	7	100	100			
Marylandt	1.0	14.0	- 8		2.0	-
Massachusetts	13	40				
Michigan	819			230		×
Mmnesota						
Mississippi	H		-	- 20	40	
Missouri	- 5	5	1 44	5	4.00	
Nebraska	3	100		0.01	250	4
Nevada	. 3		200		**	- 7
New-Hampshire	- 13	223		48	93	- 4
New-Jersey					9	- 6
New-York	35	44	700	9.4	100	10
North Carolina	5	- 53	00.	77	×a.	
Ohio	0.0	-	8.00	44	**	80.4
Oregon	3		40	4.4	**	
Pennsylvania		20	100	2.0	44	- 2
Rhode Island	4		3.000			
South Carolina	7	744	100		46	21
Tennessee			7.00	12		
Texas:	8	200	100		200	
Vermont			1.000	4.61		
Virginia!	44	5		44	200	2
West Virginial		100		1404.1		-
Wisconsta	10	100		44	223	
	-	-	dend :	-	-	190

! Margland's votes are claime! for I sceive them on the second ballot. ! Claimed for Hancock. ! Claimed solid for Theen. ! May possibly be cast for Thurman.

By this estimate Gov. Tilden will lack 3012 votes of a nomination on the first ballot. His friends claim that he will receive Mr. Bayard's 11 votes in Delaware and Maryland as soon as Mr. Bayard's name is withdrawn; also Gov. Parker's 9 in New-Jersey when he ceases to be a candidate. If Gov. Tilden can hold those votes, his friends claim they will then draw enough from Gen. Hancock's vote in the South to give him the nomination. Per contrathe anti-Tilden men claim enough of the votes credited to Gov. Tilden in the above table to reduce his vote to about 200 on the first ballot. They assert that they will be able to prevent him from making substantial gains until many ballots have been taken and a way is opened for a combination on some other man. In such tactic and successfully carried out lies Gov. Tilden's great danger.

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI. POINTS OF REMARKABLE SIMILARITY AND CONTRAST THE EXCITEMENT LAST NIGHT INTENSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 26.-So far the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions have presented curious points of likeness and of contrast. As at Cincinnati, so here, an Eastern man leads all competitors so far that the others are casting about for some means of offensive warfare against him; and as at Cincinnati, a man from one of the middle tier of States is the candidates on whom combination is sought. As at Cincinnati, almost up to the very hour that the Conven tion is called together, these attempts have been ineffectual. At Cincinnati the leading candidate had five rivals-Bristow, Morton, Hayes, Conkling and Hartrauft-each of whom had a State solidly at his back. The leading candidate has also his five rivals here-Hancock, Hendricks, Parker, Bayard and Allen-each of whom has a whole State, and only one of whom is likely to lose just after the start. Here as at Cincinnati, the great problem is anything to beat the man who has the most votes.

Up to the time of the inroad of the Goths and Vandats from New-York the excitement here was decorous enough in the main. Such men as Mr. Littlejohn do not brawl in public places, and the earnest discussion that went on in the hotel halls and or the street corners never seemed to verge on bloodshed, and never exceeded the sharp cut and thrust of personal debate. With the arrival of the Tammany braves, a change came over the spirit of the crowd. The short-haired and loud-voiced De moeracy of New-York took the offensive in every sense of the word. They went about in gangs, drinking and swearing, flourishing rolls of money under the noses of their opponents, challenging them to bet, and roundly abusing Gov. Tilden and his friends as shams and political disorganizers. They never shirked a debate with any one, and when their pent-up indignation at Gov. Tilden's presumption could no longer be restrained, they relieved themseives by hustling people about until a knockdown fight ensued, or by filling the spaces of the great hotels with wild yells of delight as some of their speakers made a good point, or there seemed to be a good prospect of actual encounter. As night comes on these men are aflame with drink, and they carry pandemonium with them wherever they go. In every hall-way you see groups in bitter dispute, the theme always Tilden. They do not damn him with faint dispraise, but with the freest Saxon and the shortest syllables known to the tongue. Occasionally their words fail them, and they use other arguments. There were three genuine fights of the old-fashioned Democratic kind in the Lindell House last night, and to-night there is the same scene of loud dispute and personal quarrel. Last night there was a resort to the last appeal of all, and one of the Tammany roughs drew a pistol on a Tilden Missourian right in the great hall of the Lindell, and proposed to put an end to him and his Tildenism together. He was arrested, but subsequently released at the request of the man he was about to assault. There are less serious incidents of the same kind, as when a well-known New-York politician. drunk, goes through the crowd roaring that everybody who belongs in New-York City stands up for

See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT. INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS BY THE DEMOCRATS-DE-SIGNS TO FORESTALL THE FINANCIAL PLANK OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Democrats were un

successful to-day in their attempts to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and consequently to influence the financial plank of the St. Louis Convention. The effort was made three times during the second call of States in the morning hour, and three times failed owing to the skillful parliamentary tactics of the Republicans. The Democrats had hoped to find Mr. Sayler so facile as a Speaker that they could force the House to repeal the bill by a majority vote under the second call of States in the morning hour, because, after the expiration of the morning hour, the repeal could not be had except by a two-thirds vote. The Republicans, however, by points of order and finally by a roll-call, consumed the morning hour, so that the repeal was not possible by a majority vote.

After the morning hour the Democrats, owing to the absence of a large delegation at St. Louis, had no chance for a two-thirds vote. The probability therefore is that the House will take no definite financial action until after the Convention. The leaders here will consequently be obliged to follow the policy of the St. Louis platform, instead of forcing the Convention to adopt their own rules.

THE APPROPRIATIONS DILEMMA.

NO PROSPECT OF A PASSAGE OF THE BILLS BEFORE THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR-CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL BILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 26.—Both houses were in on to-day, but there are no favorable indications that the appropriation bills will pass before the end of the fiscal year. Very little progress was made, and Mr. Randall himself said there was little hope. The Presilent says nothing is left for him but to enforce the laws which are imperative and which require the discontinnance of all Government service, expenses, salaries, etc., when the appropriations are exhausted. The Democrats are becoming frightened at the prospect, but there is not time now to retrieve their blunders. The following is the condition of the several bills to-night:

The House has asked for a new conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, and appointed Messrs. Randall, Springer, and Kasson as conferees on its part. The Senate declines to consent to the reduction of alaries fixed by general law; the House claims a right

to reduce all salaries.

The Post-Office Apppropriation bill is still before the Conference Committee; the principal points of difference are in regard to the reduction of postmusters' salaries and the mode of compensation for railroad service. The differences on this bill are not very radical, and an agreement may be arrived at. The action of the House in making separate appropriations for railroad and for stage service is generally approved, and the Senate would do well to concur in a reform of this character The salaries of many of the rural postmasters under the old schedule were entirely too high, and the Senate can afford to recede in this respect; there was injustice in giving \$4,000 salary to postmasters of towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 population each, and only paying the postmasters of large cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, the same amount. The Diplomatic and Consular bill is in Conference Com-

mittee and in a hopeless dead lock, the House having appointed on a new Conference Committee exactly the me members that disagreed on the first conference. The Senate reversed its action and reappointed its old Committee. New Committees must be appointed by both Houses before any agreement on this bill can be

The Indian bill is also in Conference Committee. The members on the part of the House are Mesars. Randall, Sparks, and Huribut, all warmly in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; Messrs. Windom and Logan, on the part of the Sonate, are epposed to the transfer, and Mr. Caperton favors it. The amount appropriated by this bill was not very greatly increased in the Senate, and the principal point of differ ence will be the transfer clause. As the majority in the Senate against the transfer was only two, and the vote far from being full, it is probable that the House will ir. sist on another and more decisive vote in the Senate on this proposition before it will recede from its position.

MR. MORRILL'S EMBARRASSMENT. PROSPECT THAT HE WILL NOT QUALIFY AS SECRE-TARY OF THE TREASURY.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL.]

Washington, June 26,-Senator Morrill called at the Executive Mansion to-day and had an interview of some length with the President. The conversa tion had reference to the existing condition of the appropriation bills, and the embarrassment which presented itself to Senator Morrill upon the subject of relinquishing his office as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, by reason of the inchoate condition of the appropriation bills. It is well known that Mr. Morrill's friends consider that an abandoument of his present position at this time would be fraught with considerable cuble to the committee of which he is chairman, and for this reason a report, quite prevaient to-day, that he will not qualify at Secretary of the Treasury is consid-

Under the erroumstances it is not improbable that the Senator will regard it as entirely consistent with the public service to decline the position to which he has just been confirmed, and the President may send another nomination to the Senate before the 1st of July. This moition of affairs was very freely talked over to-day in the interview, but it does not appear as yet that any definite conclusion has been reached. The President fully appreciates the embarrassed condition Mr. Morrill is subjected to. Already speculation is renewed upon the subject of another appointment.

FOURTH OF JULY PROCLAMATION.

Washington, June 26.-The following was sued to-day by the President of the United States of

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Monday, June 26, 1876.
The Committee to inquire into the late whisky trials this afternoon continued the investigation. J. E. Fitzgerald of Milwaukee testified that he was United States gauger for the County of Milwaukee from September, 1869, to May, 1875. He was a party to a fraud by the

The President to-day signed the bill for the retirement of Col. Willam H. Emory, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general: 'also, removing the political disabili States army; also the bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the United States army; also, the bill to change the name of the steamship City of Brasshear to Lone Star, and the bill to repeal Section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. ties of W. H. Jenifer, late first lieutenant in the United

ARGUMENTS OF JAMES C. CARTER AND JOSEPH H CHOATE IN REGARD TO THE GILBERT COMPANY.

Elevated Railway Company were begun yesterday be-fore Judge Sedgwick in Superior Court, Special Term, James C. Carter leading with an argument in behalf of the rapid-transit road. He spoke chiefly on the legal questions presented by William M. Evarts in his opening argument against the road, leaving other points to Judge Porter, who is to speak to-day. He presented very briefly the history of the defendant company, which, he said, arose out of a praiseworthy effort to meet the public demand for rapid transit. He then examined the objections to the acts under which the Company proposed to build a road in Sixth-ave. He assumed that the original incorporation was not disputed, but the only questions were whether or not the Legislature had the power to modify that incorporating act, and whether or not it had done so. All acts incorporating companies were subject to police regulation by the Legislature in regard to the manner of carrying on their business, as it affected the health and safety of the citizen. But admitting that the Dartmouth College case had established the fact that an incorporation was a contract, the great strides of corporations which claimed to be superior to law, and to control legislation, had so alarmed the people that in almost every State a constitutional provision now made part of the contract the right of the Legislature to regulate and modify all charters. power was expressly reasserted in the general law of this State, expressly reasserted in the charter of this Company, and it was this power which was exercised under the act of 1875, in changing the form of the structure which this road might build.

But it was claimed by the plaintiffs that the Legisla ture had not exercised this power, but had delegated it by appointing commissioners to exercise it. Admitting that the Legislature had no right to delegate its legislative judgment, it had been from immemorial the custom to delegate under general laws local discretion to loca bodies, to municipal bodies to the extent of passing ordinances which even involved fine and imprisonment, to street boards, to commissioners of railroads (who had in one case a curiously similar power to that of the commissioners in rapid transit acts, to lay out routes so that they would do the minimum injury to property), and to

PRESIDENT GRANT URGES PUBLIC RELIGIOUS OB-SERVANCES OF THE DAY.

America:

A Praclamation.—The Centennial Anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth scenas to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the biessines and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the 13 colonies and the members of the manner of the protection of a Divine Providence, and the 13 colonies and the members of the manner of the protection of a Divine Providence, and the 13 colonies and the millions of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted and for which tervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that, on the occurrence of the hundreth anniversary of our existence as a nation, a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and the bounties which He had vouch-afed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States, on the approaching Fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to great the return of the day, further in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and realignous associations may be most convenient to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devont thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor and of His protection.

In witness whereoff have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the 100th. U. S. Grant. By the President.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

1869, to May, 1875. He was a party to a fraud by the distillers. He received \$200 a month from each distiller, and in the aggregate, thinks he received \$10,000. He afterwards paid the money over to the Government on his official bond at the time he plend guilty to his crooked dealing. The witness wanted Kershaw elected to the Legislature because he was a Carpenter man, and so he worked for him. He wanted Mr. Carpenter elected Senator because he thought he was the best man in Wisconsin for the place, and also because he procured witness bis appointment. He did not think Mr. Carpenter knew adopting about the whisky crookedness. During the balloting for a United States Senator in place of Mr. Carpenter, he understood that more money would be needed, and officials were called upon to contribute. He

did not think Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Keyes knew anything

CLOSING THE REPID TRANSIT CASES.

The closing arguments of the case of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert

they would do the uninuum injury to property), and to other local boards. It was not the mere conferring of discretion which was an unlawful delegation of Legislative nower, nor the general giving of charters subject to such delegated discretion. That was done in bank and insurance charters, and still more subject to local discretion were railroad charters under the general act.

Josepa H. Choate replied on the part of the plaintiff company. After speaking of the vital importance of the case to the plaintiff, as it was a question that meaced the very existence of the company, he considered the nature and character of the rights in the case—the rights of the owners of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, and the rights of the abutting property-owners on the street to the highway and its use. Mr. Choate claimed that the Elevated Railroad was an encumbrance which amounted to an actual taking away of a periton of the street, and that there was no power in the Legislature to grant any such right without a payment for the property taken, and for the damage caused to the abutting property-owners. He then took up a considerative of the damage which would result from its creetion and use. The nature of the grant made to the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was then dwell upon, and the special damage that would ensue to the company was pointed out. At this point Mr. Choate broke off his argument until this morning.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP GEORGE D. CUMMINS. A dispatch from Baltimore says the Rt. Rev.

Geo. D. Cummins, Senior Bishop of the Reformed Episco pal Church, died at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore County, yesterday afternoon, of inflammation of the bow cis. Bishop Cumntins was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822, and was graduated at Dickinson College (Carlisle, Penn) in 1841. For two years he was a licentiate in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in 1845 he began study-ing for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In October of that year he was ordained as a deacon, and in 1847 was made a presbyter. For six years he was Rector of Christ's Church, Norfolk, Va., and then successively Rector of St. James's Church, Richmond; Trinity Church, Washington; St. Peter's, Baltimore, and Trinity Church, Chicago. In June, 1866, he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. He was consecrated in Novem ber, 1866, and fulfilled the duties of his office until Nov. 10, 1873, when he resigned to take a leading part in the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church. On Dec. 2, 1873, he was chosen Presiding Bishop of that

During the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this city in October, 1873, Bishop Cammins read a paper on the joint communion question, and the discussion which followed lead to his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopai Church. In his letter to Bishop Smith of Kentucky, under date of Nov. 10, 1873, he complained in effect that (1) ritualistic practices had been introduced in Kentucky churches; (2) that there was no prospect of reform within the Church; (3) that joint communion was regarded with disfavor. Bishop Cummins gave his opinions tersely and clearly on these points, and also said :

and clearly on these points, and also said:

I therefore leave the communion in which I have labored in the secred ministry for over 28 years, and transfer my work and office to another sphere of labor. I have an earnest hope and confidence that a basis for the union of all evangelical Christendom can be found in a communion which shall retain or restore a primitive episcopacy, and a pure Scriptural liturgy with a fidelity to the doctrine of justification by faith only, Articules stantes ret cadentis Ecclesies, a position toward which the Oid Catholies in Europe are rapidly tending, and which has already taken a definite form in the "Church of Jesus" in Mexico.

In accordance with a call issued by Bishop Cummins on Nov. 15, 1873, a large number of laymen and minis-

on Nov. 15, 1873, a large number of laymen and ministers formerly connected with the P. E. Church met in this city for the purpose of organizing a new Church on the basis of the Prayer Book of 1785. The Declaration of Principles then adopted announced adherence to the Episcopacy, not as a divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity; that the Liturgy should be retained, though not as imperative; it condemned the doctrines that there is only one form of ecclesiastical polity, that the church ministers are priests in any other sense than that all believers are a "royal priesthood," that the Lord's table is an altar on which an oblation of the Body and Blood of Christ is effered anev to the Father, that the presence of Christ at the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of Bread and Wine, or that regeneration is inseperably connected with baptism. The Reformed Episcopal Church was the Bishop Cummins as formed, siding Bishop, and a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, consider the proposed changes in the Prayer Book of 1785, and to prepare a form for the dination of ministers. The Rev. C. E. Cheney, D. D., of Chicago was elected at the same time as Missionary Bishop of the North-West. Since the organization of the new Church, Bishop Cummins has een busily engaged in the establishment of new congregations, a number of which have been organized in this country and Canada. Bishop Cummins was particularly distinguished as a preacher of polished diction and per-suasive power.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. KEENE, N. H., June 26.—Mrs. Laura Pearson com-BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—James Godall, a quarry nan, at West Quincy, Mass., was killed by lightning yes

New-ORLEANS, June 26.—During a quarrel about a butcher knife, at the slaughter-house in this city to-day, Michael Clavoc killed Rene Gabriei.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 26.—During a severe atom last night, the schooner B. P. Chase was struck by lightning, and lost her foremast. William Woodbury; one of the crew, was instantly killed.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 26.—A dispatch from Cats-till says, Smith Carpenter, the Durham stage-driver, was latally injured there tals morning, by jumping from his stage while his horses were running.

QUEBEC, June 26.—A man named Charles Talbot has been arrested here for the murder of St. Pierre, whose body was found in the river. Talbot is subject to fits of insanity. It is reported that he has made a confession that he killed St. Pierre for amusement.

BOSTON, June 26.—During a severe storm here yesterday, a large number of pleasure boats in the harbor were capsized. Although nothing definite is yet known, it is believed several persons were drowned, as a number of boats with parties on board are missing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS. SERVIA DRIFTING INTO WAR-THE INSURGENTS PRE-PARING FOR THAT CONTINGENCY. LONDON, Monday, June 26, 1876.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says Austria is taking precautions for the maintenance of a strict neutrality in the event of a con-flict between Servia and Turkey. It is announced, on apparently good authority, that Montenegro will not participate in Servia's movements. On the contrary, Prince Milan's assumption of the leadership of the Slavonian revolt is reported to have excited the jealousy of the Prince of Montenegro. Roumania continues strictly

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby, in reply to a question by Lord De Le Warr Warr, said undoubtedly affairs were critical in Servia in the sense that great military preparations were making. The militiar reserve had been called out and everything prepared for the immediate commencement of a campaign. Whether it was Servia's intention to make war was beyond his province to answer. Of course it was open to those who made the preparations to say whether the unsettled state of their surroundings justified such measures for the purpose of defense. This was all the information he

THE BULGARIAN CRUELTIES.

In answer to an inquiry regarding the Bulgarian cruelties, Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had no information justifying those statements. At the commencement of the troubles in Bulgaria outrages were committed and villages burned by Bashi-Bazonks and Circassians regardless of race or religion, and the war was conducted with great ferocity. At that time there were no regular troops in Bulgaria and the inhabitants were compelled to defend themselves. Sir Henry George Elliot, the English Embassador at Constantinople, was instructed in May last to call the attention of the Turkish Govern ment to the state of affairs, and he induced Turkey to send troops into Bulgaria, when the troubles speedily

A Belgrade dispatch says that warlike rumors con tinne, but they are not authenticated. The field tele graph, post and medical staff have left for the frontier. Raqusa, Monday, June 26. 1876.

Intelligence received here from Slavonic sources states that the Herzegovina chiefs will assemble at Bagnani on the 27th of July to agree with Montenegro about their operations in case Servia begins hostilities against

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27, 1876.

A dispatch to The Standard dated Constantinople,

A dispatch to The Standard dated Constantinopic, June 23, and received by way of Athens, says:

It is certain that the Porte expects Servia to take immediate action. Abdul Kerin Pasha, Commander-located to the Turkish forces, has been ordered to proceed to Nitsche and prepare for immediate hostilities. In spite of rumors to the contrary no scheme for the benefit of the holders of Turkish bonds exists. The Government is well supplied from the treasure left by the late Sultan.

LONDON Treaday, June 27, 1876.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27, 1876. The Ragusa correspondent of The Moscow

Mukhtar Pasha has concentrated 35,000 men ready to attack Montenegro. Both Montenegro and Servia are now convinced that it would be suicidal to delay war longer.

The St. Pelersburg Golos, a Ministerial organ, uses vioient language. It threatens that Russia will set Europe in a blaze to prevent the subjection of kindred

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S POLICY. LONDON, Tuesday, June 27, 1876.

tribes in the coming strife.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, replying to the motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell for the production of papers relative to the Eastern question, stated that the aban-donment of the Berlin memorandum had removed the cause of disunion between England and the other Powers. He justified the late revolution in Constantino ple and deprecated hasty unfavorable criticism of the Foreign Powers. The situation, he said, was compli-cated, but for his part he saw no reason to doubt that all the Great Powers, without exception, would be giad to terminate a quarrel having so many elements of danger.

Lord Derby continued;

England's line of action is clear. We would gladly reconcile the Porte and the insurgents; but we have no right or wish to take the part of either in a purely internal quarrel. That is the rule on which we have acted in thuse not remote and civil wars far more extensive and sanguinary. We are in communication with the Porte and other Powers with the view of offering such connects as seem useful. We have been charged in some quarters with tavoring the Turks. The charge is utterly unfounded. No one supposes the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire possible if the Christians become permanently disaffected. The problem is to reconcile their reasonable wishes with the maintenance of a system which cannot be overthrown without a general convulsion. Lord Derby continued: the maintenance of a system without a general convulsion.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

LONDON, Monday, June 26, 1876. Being asked in regard to the extradition question, Mr. Disraeli said in the House this afterneon that he was unable to lay the complete papers before the House before the debate on Sir W. Vernon Harcourt's motion, as Lord Derby's answer to Secretary Fish's last note though written had not been dispatched.

> THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. Paris, Monday, June 26, 1876.

M. Grévy. President of the Chamber of officially and in a friendly manner, to discontinue the practice of holding the sittings of the Budget Committee t the Palais Bourbon in Paris. The proceedings of the Committee are creating considerable dissatisfaction The Conservative newspapers complain of what they term its usurpations, compare it with the Committee of Public Safety and the Jacobin Club of the first revo-

lution.

The Conservative side of the Senate anticipates a post-ponement of Minister Waddington's University bill until next session. The recess will commence about the middle of July, but the Republicans, before flxing a day therefor, desire to ascertain the temper of the Senate on this bill by discussing it.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 .- The steamship Oceanic from China via Japan, brings Hong Kong and Shanghai dates to the 1st of June and Yekohama to the The auxiety respecting the relations between China and England continues. The British Minister de clines friendly intercourse with the Peking officers, and the Chinese of all classes are in great alarm. There are 4,000 British troops in Burmah prepared to cross the frontier in case of need, and the British flying squadron is in the Gulf of Pecheclee.

The recent attempt of the Viceroy of the Provinces of Kansuh and Shensi to raise a loan of 15,000,000 tacks for suppression of the insurrection there, failed in consequence of the refusal of the Viceroy to sanction the hypo thecation of the customs revenues of the Yang-tse-Kiang River ports, and the result of the want of funds is that the rebels have overrun one-half of Kansuh, and seized the capital, Lan-chan-fu. The Peking Government has therefore peremptorily ordered the raising of 5,000,000 taels to be sent to the disturbed districts, and strenuous efforts have been made to comply with the order; but the foreign and native bankers in Shangbai refuse to nego tiate the loan.

Dr. Williams, the United States Secretary of Legation, has returned to Peking and resumed his duties.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, June 27 .- Owing to instructions from England, the fortress of Gibraltar is being placed in a complete condition of defense.

London, June 26 .- A second coroner's inquest has been ordered regarding the mysterious death of Mr.

BRUSSELS, June 26 .- A Hygienic Exhibition was opened here to-day. The building is composed of seven large halls and one small one.

PANAMA, June 17 .- The war in Honduras is till undecided. The aid expected from Guatemala by he revolutionary chief, Medina, has not been received. PANAMA, June 17 .- Congress is considering a bill authorizing the Executive to make a contract with the lowest bidder for the building of an inter-oceanic

LONDON, June 26 .- The Durham colliers, who ere going on strike, have decided by ballot to accept arbitration. Twenty thousand voted for and 16,000 against that method.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., June 26 .- A telegram says that the electricians on the Hibernian are making the final splice of the French cable, which has been broken nearly a year at a point of the French coast.